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former, when sterile, from the latter, or large forms of it from *Hypnum nemorosum.*

Rhynchostegium Jamesii, Sulliv. Icon. Suppl. p. 92, t. 68, is no *Rhynchostegium,* as a glance at the figure of the perichæth will show!—its leaves being very large, convolute and plicate. It is no doubt *Hypnum hamulosum?* Sulliv. and Lesqx. Exsic. ed. 2, n. 478;=*Hyp. pallescens,* Musc. Appallach. n. 414!=*Hyp.* (*Cupressina*) *depressulum,* C. Mull. Manip. Musc. Nov. 1875, n. 5 and 6, p. 7!=*Pylaisœa polyantha,* James Catalogue (1864)! That it is a mere form, or var. of *Hypnum reptile,* Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer. (1803), there cannot be a shadow of doubt. And Lindberg has shown that Michaux's *Hyp. reptile* is the identical *Leskea pallescens* Hedw. Sp. Musc. (1801);—*Hyp. pallescens* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. Prodr. (1805). The moss which we now have under consideration is the var. *protuberans* (Brid.) Lindb.;—*Hyp. pallescens* Br. Eu. (In the work last quoted, as well as Schimper's Synopsis, the perichætial leaves are erroneously said to be unicostate.) I have not seen the identical specimens from which the figures were drawn for the Icones Suppl.; but have the plant as there represented from various (northern) localities. *Hyp. reptile,* var. *viride.* Musc. Appalach. n. 416, appears to be a form of this same variety (*protuberans*); in some respects it closely resembles *Hyp. adnatum* (a sort of connecting link between the *Amblystegia* and the *Stereodontes*) and is not infrequently confounded with it.

Notes on Hepaticology, by C. F. Austin.—Jungermania (Lophocolea?) exigua, *n. sp.*—Plantæ minutissimæ parasiticæ; caule subcæspitoso simplici erecto tenuissimo vix lineam longo, foliis dissitis suberectis obliquis decurrentibus ovato-quadratis acutiuscule subinæqualiter emarginato-bifidis, amphigastriis subulato-filiformibus (obsoletisve), fructu——?

Parasitic on the leaves of "*Plagiochila distinctifolia*" from Jamaica, in Herb. Taylor.—The lowermost leaves are but little larger than the amphigastria, and usually like them, subulate. There are no amphigastria above the base of the stem, where the leaves appear to be 3-ranked. Areolation minute.

Cephalozia Francisci, var. b, *fluitans.*—*Jungermania inflata,* var. d, *fluitans,* Nees. Hepat. Europ. II, p. 48; Synop. Hepat. p. 106; Gott. & Rabenh. Exsic. n. 581! Aust. Exsic. n. 35!—*Cephalozia obtusiloba,* Lindb. Bot. Not. 1872, p. 164; Dumort. Hepat. Europ. (1874) p. 89.—*C. cladorrhizans,* Geo. Stabler in litt. Jan. 1, 1876.—*C. fluitans,* Aust. MSS.

Caulis prælongus, inter Sphagna scandens vel "in aqua fluitans," e ventre flagellifero-ramosus et hic illic copiose radiculosus, dissite foliosus. Folia caulina pallida (semper?), laxa, e basi angustiori vix decurrente, oblongo-elliptica, profunde biloba, margine integerrima, sinu angusto, lobis obtusis, magis minusve inæqualibus (ventrali longiore), apice incurvo planove. Amphigastria minuta appressa inconspicua (nonnunquam obsolete) subdifformia, sed plerumque triangulari-lanceolata, apice angustissime fisso et incurvo. Flores dioici. Perichætium magnum, in ramulo ventrali longiusculo et brevissimo inferne microphyllo terminali; ejus folia caulinis subconformia, longiora, ovato-oblonga, lobis acutis vel acutiusculis; amphigastria exteriora quadrato-oblonga subcuneatave, obtuse et inæqualiter emarginato-biloba, interiora elongata, angusta et integra. Colesula (immatura) brevis, ovalis, obtusa, obtussime trigona, ore plicato sublacinulato, laciniis truncatis, nudis. Andrœcium (amentulo masc.) vel magnum et in caule primario vel ramulo logiusculo continuum, vel parvum et in ramulo perbrevi terminale; folia perigonialia fere conformia, conferta margine dorsali plano et nudo vel inflexo et tunc obtuse unidentato, antheridium singulum in axillo singulo foventia; amphigastria majora et magis conspicua.

var. b, flagellifera.—*Jung. inflata,* var. b, *flagellifera,* Synop. Hepat. p. 106. "——flagellis ventralibus crebris longis foliolis parvis bifidis distantibus inspersis. An distincta species?" Synop. Hepat. l. c. adnot.

I am indebted to Mr. Geo. Stabler, of Levens, England, for fruiting specimens. The plant grows in peat bogs from New Jersey to Canada, as well as in the Northern part of Europe. It resembles a pale form of *Jung. inflata* so closely in size, and in the shape and texture of the leaf, that it is not easy to distinguish between the two plants when they are sterile. However, besides the different character and position of the colesula, etc., the latter has the leaves more closely placed (particularly the upperones), and usually inclined to become fuscous; the stems are mostly simple, sometimes forked but never with ventral branches, and the amphigastria (extremely rare) are obtusely lobed.

CALYPOGEIA BIROSTRIS (*Tayl.*).—"*Jungermania birostris Mss. T. T.* (*Chiloscyphus*). Caule procumbente subdiviso, surculis planis, foliis distichis ovatis concaviusculis apice bidentatis, margine subundato integerrimo, stipulis subquadratis altius bifidis segmentis bidentatis. (Fructu desunt.) Planta pallidissima virens, uncialis et altior. Folia et stipularum segmente apice exsecta sinu obtuso. Nepal, (with *Hypnum hygrophilum*)." Herb. TAYL.

Stems *less* tnan an inch long, *not* divided but proliferous from the underside without ventral flagellæ. Leaves succubous. Much like *C. bidentula* NEES, but smaller, with the teeth at the apex of the leaves more acute, the sinus more exactly lunulate, amphigastria bifurcate, etc.

CALYPOGEIA BALDWINI, *n. sp.*—Caule elongato gracili simplici e ventre prolifero eflagellari (semper?), foliis subcontiguis oblique ovatis complanatis subconvexis, apice rotundato oblique subtruncatove integro obsoleteve emarginato, margine ventrali longe decurrente, reti laxiusculo versus apicem sensim minore, amphigastriis distantibus rotundo-scutelliformibus patentibus caule paulum latioribus obscure repando-dentatis apice obtuse subemarginatis fere integris, fructu—.

Island of East Maui (Sandwich), *Dr. Baldwin.* 1875 (*Eaton*).

A very distinct species, well characterized by its slender (Omphalanthus-like), habit, and by its almost entire, ovate-orbicular amphigastria. Stems 1—2 inches long, by about ½-⅔ of a line wide. Color pale green.

MASTIGOBRYUM? INTREGRIFOLIUM, *n. sp.*—Plantæ minutæ flagelliferæ; caule rigido, foliis late ovatis obtusis vel obtusiusculis sæpe obtusiuscule apiculatis integris et integerrimis (raro apice angusto obscure valde inæqualiter emarginato-bidentatis) e basi planiuscula erecto-subverticali subincurvis, amphigastriis (quam foliis) paulo minoribus basi magis patentibus leniter concavis cæteroquin fere conformibus, reti punctiformi, cellulis parvis valde discretis opacis intercalaribus vitreo-pellucidis, fructu——.

With *Sendtnera juniperina*, Sandwich Islands, *Baldwin;* very rare.

About the size of *Sendtnera gracilis*, NEES. and somewhat resembling it, but the stems are shorter and more rigid, the leaves are broader and entire and the areolation is different, etc. Here and there a small fascicle of rootlets are found proceeding from the base of an amphigastrium These are hyaline, nearly as long as the amphigastria, and have the free end pedately about 5 or 6 parted. (An *Mastigophora* species?)

RADULA AUSTRALIS, *n. sp.*—Ab *R. obconica*, Sulliv. cui valde affinis differt: statura paulum majore, foliis magis ovatis, lobulo majore obtusiore, reti pellucidiore, perianthio longiore basi minus angustato textura haud opaco, et præsertim inflorescentia dioica.

Near Augusta, Georgia, *Sullivant* (1845). Aments (male spikes) short and broad, found only on the branches, which are of various lengths, terminal (or rarely interrupted . Perianth elongated, compressed-cylindrical from a pyriform or obconic base, the mouth 2-lipped, the lips emarginate or crenate; its texture is similar to that of the leaves. Stems ½-1 inch long, prostrate, sparingly subpinnately branched, loosely cæspitose. Leaves nearly or quite as decurrent as in *R. pallens* (SWARTZ), lobule adnate to the stem along its inner margin. *R. pallens* is a larger species, with stems dichotomously (never pinnately) branched; aments much longer, not terminal, perianths less elongated (always?), lower lobe of the leaf smaller and less acute, areolation not so distinct, etc.